Furnace, has no more of this electrical fluid than other common matter: That when it is blown, as it cools, and the particles of common fire leave it, its pores become a vacuum: That the component parts of glaſs are extremely ſmall and fine, I gueſs from its never ſhowing a rough face when it breaks, but always a poliſh; and from the ſmallneſs of its particles I ſuppoſe the pores between them muſt be exceeding ſmall, which is the reaſon that Aqua-fortis, nor any other menſtruum we have, can enter to ſeparate them and diſſolve the ſubſtance; nor is any fluid we know of, fine enough to enter, except common fire, and the electrical fluid. Now the departing fire leaving a vacuum, as aforeſaid, between theſe pores, which air nor water are fine enough to enter and fill, the electrical fluid (which is every where ready in what we call the non-electrics, and in the non-electric Mixtures that are in the air, is attracted in: yet does not become fixed with the ſubſtance of the glaſs, but ſubſiſts there as water in a porous ſtone, retained only by the attraction of the fixed parts, itſelf ſtill looſe and a fluid. But I ſuppoſe farther, that in the cooling of the glaſs, its texture becomes cloſeſt in the middle, and forms a kind of partition, in which the pores are ſo narrow, that the particles of the electrical fluid, which enter both ſurfaces at the ſame time, cannot go through, or paſs and repaſs from one ſurface to the other, and ſo mix together; yet, though the particles of electrical fluid, imbibed by each ſurface, cannot themſelves

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